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"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 185

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1849.

Principal office, 102 Nassau street, are age, and has long been known as the author and discoverer of the GENUINE, CORIGINAL "TOWNSEND BARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore many nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore

spung irritation, neuragia, St. Vitus's dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convisions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sout or spoil; and, therefore, can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tomes the stomach, and gives good digetion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constitution, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmir equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this, then, The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be to the compared with the Old Doctor's, because of the grand fact, that the one is incapable of deterioration and NEVER SPOILS, while the other DOES. It sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid, exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system aiready diseased with acid. What causes dyseprate but acid Do we not all know that when food cours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces—fatulence, heartburn, palpaint on of the blood. What is exercised to the acid limor in the bod? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, sali the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, sali the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, sali the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, sali the manner of the skin scale head, sali the laments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and selewhere, irritation and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly al

this SURING, FERRES.

TOWNSERD? And yet he would fain have it unusual Jacob Townsend's

Genuine, original sarsapartilla,
is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation? Heaven forbid that
we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. TOWNSERD'S ARTICLE! and which should
bring down upon the old doctor such a mountain-load of complaints
and criminations from agestic who have sold, and purchasers who
have used S. P. Townsend's PERMENTING COMPOUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute? traft, that S. P.
Townsend's Article and old Doctor Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla are
heaven, wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in
every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no
harmacettist, knows no more of medicine or disease than any other
common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the
public have that they are receiving a genuine, extentific medicine,
and
it is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into
wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and viery into the ernshed and broken, and to
banish infiguity, that old Doctor Jacob Townsend-has sought and
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banish infiguity and means to bring his

Taylor & Taylo

store health and bloom and vigor into the crusned and provent and banish infignity, that old Doctor Jacob Townsend-has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, universal, concentrated remedly, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent power to heal!

and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and milliens from the bed of sickness and despondency, to hope, health, and a long life of vigor and usefulness to themselves, their families, and friends.

Principal office 102 Nassau street, New York.

Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Por sale in Washington by the following druggists: Samuel Butt, corner of Pennsylvania avenue, near Brown's Hotel; J. F. Callan, corner of E and Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office; M. Delany, corner of Pennsylvania avenue, near Brown's Hotel; J. F. Callan, corner of E and Seventh streets, opposite the General Post Office; M. Delany, corner of Pennsylvania avenue, near the West Market; and by Richard H. Stabler, of Alexandria.

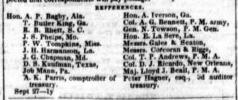
Alexandra.

Land, Pension, and General Agency.

Will.LiAM ii. Minnix, late of the General Land Office, will persecute claims of every kind against the government, before Congress or any of the departments. His experience in the different branches of the departments. His experience in the different branches of the departments. Specially those in relation to military bounty lands, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all who may require his services. The prompt issue of pajents for lands sold or located by military warrants will be secured, and all necessary means taken to recover lost or dead-letter warrants. Claims for strives in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and Mexican war, will receive special attention. He will also attend to the sale, rent ing, collection of rents, and payment of taxes on real estate owned in this city by non-residents and others.

Reference is made to Gen. James Shields, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office; to nil the officers of the General Land Coffice; members of Congress generally of the State of Illipois; Thomas Ritchie, Edmund Burke, Peter Force, W. W. Seaton, F. P. Blair, J. C. Rives, Richard Wallach.

Office at Hastup & Weedon's Conch Factory, west of the Centre Market, Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES WHOLESALE CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE.

Washington University of Baltimore.

John C. S. Monkur, M. D.—Institutes and

No. 103 West Fayette street, one door west of Lit Eept. 6—2aw4w

REFERENCES.

Dr. E. P. Scott, "Speaker of the Senate of Virginia; Dr. E. P. Scott, "Speaker of the Senate of Virginia; Thomas J. Randoph, esq., "Albemarie; D. Alesiscad Cook, "Portsmooth; Robert C. Stanard, esq., Elchasond; Wm. H. Harrison, esq., "Prince George; Wm. H. Tayloe, esq., "Mount Airy; Richard Baylor, esq., "Elcuston; C. Coleman, esq., "Louisa; John Tabb, esq., "Gloucester; Wm. H. Roy, esq., "Gloucester; Wm. H. Roy, esq., "Gloucester; Hon. Robert M. T. Hunner, Essex; Right Rev. Ni-holas Cobbs, D. D., Bishop of Alabam Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, M. C.; Gen. Bernard Peyton, "Richmond; Hon. James A. Seddon, "M. C.; Gen. Bernard Peyton, "Richmond; Hon. James M. Mason, "Frederick; Rev. Wm. Priend, Port Royal; John R. Bryan, esq., "Gloucester; Themas S. Gholson, esq., "Petersburg, Miers W. Fisher, esq., "Northampton; John W. Fisher, esq., "Northampton; John W. Fisher, esq., "Northampton; Francis E. Rives, esq., "Petersburg." REFERENCES.

[Intel.] General Agency at Washington, D. C. M. PARQUHAR, formerly of Harrieburg, Pennsylvani laims on the government for services in the war with Mex revolutionary war, the war with Great Britain, and the Flo

Bounty Land.—It is a seen a se Graeval Post Opice.—All clasms against the department with prosecuted; settlement of contractors quarterly accounts; pay of disto facilitated, &c.

New Orleans Delta, Nashville Union, Mobile Advertiser, Louisville Democrat, St. Louis New Era, Cherott Free Press, will publish to Sentinel, New York Herald, and Detroit Free Press, will publish to the amount of \$5, and send their bills to this office, accompanied with a paper.

SPLENDID Carpeting, Curtain Goods, &c.—The sul bers would respectfully invite the attention of citizens and he keepers generally, to their stock of house furnishing goods, we they feel confident cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any shouse in the district. They name— IN CARPETING, Patent tapestry velvet de tapestry Brussels Royal Aixminster, English Brussels Imperial three-ply, double super ingrain Supertine ingrain, extra fine, and fine do Low-priced all wool ingrain, royal twilled Venetians Rich cheneille and tufted rugs Heavy sheet oilcloths, of every width, which will be cut to fi roem of half.

IN CURTAIN MATERIALS,

IN CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Rich satin de laines, rich figured de laines
Rich high-colored damasks, rich union damasks
Twilled and plain cashuerets
Buff damask
do worsted damasks, all colors
Embroidered laced curtains, embroidered muslin do
Embroidered muslins, by the yard
Tassel-loosy, ginnys borderings, bindings
Riind tinens, all widths
Tassels, cords, and fixtures of every kind, &c.
Together with a complete assortment of table and piano covera,
tableciotiss, and table damasks, linon sheetings, damask napkins and
towels, Scotch and Russin diapers, Marseilles quitts, bed-blankets,
c., all of which are just received, are perfectly fresh, and will be of
Cered upon our usual accommodating terms. All are respectfully invited to see for themselves.

between Bouth ane cay.

N. B. Persons living in any part of the United States, and wishing to obtain a situation in Baltimore, or either of the above cities, will have their wants immediately attended to by addressing us a line (post-paid,) as by so doing they will curtail both trouble and expense, which they otherwise would incur by coming to the city and seeking empleyment for themselves. Address,

TAYLOR & TAYMAN,

No. 59 Becond street,
Baltimore, Md.

THE steamer OSCEOLA will, on Sunday, the of September, commence making one trip a week to the above place, leaving Washington every Sunday at 70 clock a. in. Returning, leave Baltimore every Tuesday at 4 o'clock p. m. She will stop regularly, going and returning, at Leonardiovn, Md.; 8t. Mary's river, Md.; and Cone river, Va.; and at the usual landings on the Potome, for signals or to land.

POR NORPOLK.

The steamer Osceola will leave for Norfolk every Thursday at 9 o'clock a in. Returning, leave Norfolk every Friday at 4 o'clock p. in. Passage and fate 85.

She touches, going and returning, at Cone river, and at the usual landings.

JAMES MITCHELLI, Captain.

The undersigned, late of the in

A GENCY, Washington.—The undersigned, late of the in spection branch of the Post Office Department, offers his services to mail contractors generally, and to those of the southwestern section particularly, with the assurance that his removal from office does not militate against the character he has for many years sustained in the department for honesty, capacity, and fidelity, and refers to his associates in office of both parties, with their hearty consent, to sestain him therein.

All orders to stend to business, of every nature, at the seat of consent, to settind him hashfully received and promptly demarked.

ness, of every nature, at the seat of received and promptly despatched. JAMES OWNER, Agent, late of Post Office Department.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens and Noublic generally that he has just employed workmen from Europe, and from the northers cities, of known skill and experience, which, together with his own knowledge and practice in the business for thirty years, enables him to say with confidence that he is prepared to manufacture fine jewelry and costly wet gens, silver, &c., auperior and cheaper than any other establishment known to him in this section of the country. His customers are respectfully requested to leave their orders with ROBERT KEYWORTH,

Penn. avenue, betw gen 9th and 10th streets.

Agency of the Book-Publishing Houses in the United States.

TAYLOR & MAURY, booksellers and stationers, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th street, having formed connexions with the principal book establishments of the country, will supply all orders for religious, miscelianeous, law, madical, scientific, and school books, in lotto or single copies, at the lowest publication prices. Schools, indituotons, and individuals intending to order foreign or American books from the northern piece, can save trouble, and expense of heavy freight, postage, &c., by leaving their orders with TAYLOR & MAURY, in Washington city.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December, 1849.

December, 1849.

To the President of the United States:

Sin: The number of post offices in the United States at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747; there have been 921 established, and 333 discontinued within the year—making an increase of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of that number 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 of deaths; 284 of changes of sites of offices; 2,103 of removals; 11 of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 of commissions renewed; 23 becoming presidential appointments, by income exceeding \$1,000; and 921 of new offices.

of commissions renewed; 23 becoming presidential appointments, by income exceeding \$1,000; and 921 of new offices.

In 1845 important changes were made by law in the postage and mail service of the United States. One of those changes was a large reduction of postage. Another, and almost equally important one to the pecuniary condition of this department, consisted in directing all mail service to be let to the fowest bidder, irrespective of the mode of conveyance, and abolishing the previous regulations requiring the new contractor to take the stage stock of his predecessor. This single regulation reduced the contracts of 1845 in New England and New York, the first section let under that law, more than \$250,000. Another law of 1845 was that requiring a classification of the railroad service, and fixing the maximum price of those classes. The effect of these laws greatly diminished the price of mail transportation, and aided in bringing so soon the expenses of the service within the income derived from the reduced postage; so that now, though the amount of service is greatly enhanced, its expense bears no corresponding proportion.

The mail contracts, which are for four years, are made one section in each year; so that the whole service had undergone the process of reduction, under the operation of these laws, in June, 1848. Therefore, the condition of these laws, in June, 1848. Therefore, the condition of the department is, as it was expected to be, found most favorable to its expenses at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849. The actual cost for each mile the mail was transported in the year preceding June, 1845, was eight cents one mill, and, under the operation of the laws of 1845, the cost per mile of the mail transportations, in June last, was five cents six mills, making a difference of two and one half cents per mile, being more than one quarter.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the

quarter.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the first day of July, 1849, was 4,043, and the number of contracts 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

	184	3.	1849.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	
Length of post routes - Annual transpor-	163,208		167,703	X.	
tation; mode not specified	17,774,191	\$ 751,500	18,573,364	8777,415	
tation in coaches Annual transpor-	14,555,188	796,992	15,095,550	736,710	
tation in steam- boats	4,385,800	962,019	4,083,976	278,650	
tation by rail- roads	4,397,400	582,192	4,861,177	635,740	
To'l annual trans- portation within	200	Padi		1	
the United States	41,012,579	2,394,703	42,544,069	2,495,315	
mail messengers		\$54,063		\$61,513	

From the application made by the 12th sec-tion of the act of 31 March, 1847, for mail

đ	services to the	gover	ment				200
2							84.90
-	The expenditures	durin	g the y	ear te	ere: .		1.7
Н	For transportation	on of a	nails	. 8	2,577,407	71	
	Compensation to	o postr	nusters		1,320,921	34	
	Ship, steamboa	t, and	way b	ot-			
-	ters -				36,174		
	Wrapping pape	r.	2.0		23,936	63	
	Office furniture				4,219		
P	Advertising		24		61,813	34	
Pench	Mail bags -				20,276	38	
2	Bianks -			0.00	20,802		
i	Mail locks, keys	, and	stamps	*	4,586	50	
	Mail depredation	ns an	d speci	ini			
n	agents -				21,223	00	
0	Clerks for office	(office	s of pa	st-	- 1 - 210		
	masters)				317,218	36	

1847, to pay for the franked matter of the department, the entire reliance is in receipts from postage. It becomes necessary to estimate that amount. This cannot with safety be done by taking the income of the past year and adding thereto the same per cent. of increase that year shows on the preceding. The effect from reduction of postage had passed, and the two preceding years showed little more than the regular and natural increase keeping pace with the growth of the country. The great increase of the last year was unnatural, and owing to the temporary causes of disturbance which have passed by. Some more safe basis of estimation must be found.

To exhibit separately the increase in the revenue derived from letter postage, and from printed matter, the following comparison is instituted between the past and preceding years:

Property of the formation of the formati	Year end- ing June 30, 1818.	Year end- ing June 30, 1849.	Rate of increa 6.
Letter postage, inclu- ding stamps sold -	83,850,314	\$3,882,762	15 9-10
Newspaper & pamph- let postage	767,885	819,016	6 7-10
Aggregate	84,117,639	\$4 701,778	14 2-10

It will be observed that the letter postage increased in the past year, 15 2-10 per cent., and that the aggregate increase is 14 1-5.

The rate of increase upon letters being extraordinary und much beyond the natural growth of our population and business, and being double that of the previous year, it cannot be expected to continue, especially as the causes to which it is mainly attributable have ceased to operate. These were the retaliation postage act of the 27th Jans. 1548, which was suspended by postal treaty with Great Britain in February, 1849; and the greater frequency of correspondence induced by the Presidential canvass in the fall of 1848. In estimating the revenue for the current year, it will therefore be necessary to assume something like the natural increase of the revenue as the basis of calculation. To ascertain as nearly as may be what is that natural rate of increase, I take the aggregate revenue from postages, yearly since the reduction on the first of July, 1845, and show what has been the annual rates of increase, thus:

	Kevenue.	Increase	Pr. ct'ge
Year ending June, 30, 18 18 18 18 Aver of 3 years from 18 1847 and 18	3,882,117 4,117,689 4,701,778	\$383,277 285,522	

miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles at the cost of \$2,428,515, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the fore mail, by Southampton, to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana, and also the transportation of the mail across the isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this department to the amount of \$255,692.

The average of the years 1847 and 1848 appears to be \$35-100 per cent.; but as it has been shown that there were temporary causes operating to increase unantially the postages of the year ending 30th June, 1849, it is deemed safest to take 9 per cent. as the rate, omitting the fraction, and the revenue of 1848 as the basis for estimating the revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1850, thus:

Revenue from postages, year ending June 30, 1848 appears to be \$35-100 per cent.; but as it has been shown that there were temporary causes operating to increase unantially the postages of the year ending 30th June, 1849, it is deemed safest to take 9 per cent. as the rate, omitting the fraction, and the revenue of 1848 as the basis for estimating the revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1850, the transportation of the year ending 30th June, 1850, the transportation of the mail across the isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this department to the amount of \$255,692.

The extent and cost of this service the past year, as compared with that of the year preceding, will be most clearly seen by a tabular view.

Revenue from posts, 1848 Add 9 per cen	1000	:	:	:	\$4,117,639 0 370,587 0
Revenue for year 18 Add 9 per cen		atural	increas	e -	84,488,226 0 403,940 0
Probable revenue 1850 To this add balance Appropriation for t ments for the year	on har	d Jun	e 30, 18 or dep	19 - art-	\$4,892,166 0 691,682 7 200,090 0

the anomother amounts are not as the property of the composition of th

The chartest in the service of the reserved by the service of the

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the assisions of Cangress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

6/3-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us rive DALLY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed; or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed; or rive WEEKLY subscribers, with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, graffs. tributed entirely by the letter postage in this manner: By law two cents each is allowed every postmaster for the delivery of a free letter or package if his income does not exceed \$2,000 per annum. The proportion of these free papers delivered by postmasters of \$2,000 income, will not exceed one-tenth. Two cents each on the foregoing number, deducting one-tenth, was \$95,161, which is actually paid to postmasters for delivering this free matter, out of money received for letter postage. Thus it appears that for the delivery of nine-tenths of the millions of printed speeches, franked and transported in the mails, without compensation, (the printing of which cost about one cent each.) there is paid two cents each, not by the person who sends, or by the person who receives it, or by the country as for a public service, but by those who pay postage on their private correspondence. Congress is to decide whether the franking by its members is a variable public service proper to continue; and it is not intended to make any remark on that topic. Were it abolished, there would probably he very much less of such matter printed. But the postage on the remainder, together with that on the correspondence of the members and the relief of the expense of the transportation and delivery of this franked matter, would enable the Department to sustain itself, though the postage were materially reduced on letters. But if Congress continue this franking as a valuable public service, it is but just and proper that the letter correspondence, by a reduction on its postage, be relieved from its support; and that provision be made therefor in the same manner that other branches of public service are sustained.

Another great additional demand of public service by the Post Office Department, without compensation, is made this year—that is, the transmission of all the blanks, returns, and correspondence required in taking the census of 1850. Three thousand reams of these blanks are already engaged.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

me of no person will be entered upon our books uni-

Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

USTED STATES FATENT OFFICE, September 18, 1848.

WHEREAS. Chardes A. Krechler, a subject of the Wing of Sweden, did obtain letters patent of the United States, leaning date July 10, 1849; and whereas Carl Falkman, also a subject of the said King of Sweden, did unke application at this office letters patent for substaintially the same invention on the July of August 1st, hand upon a Sweden, did unke application at this office letters patent for substaintially the same invention on the July of August 1st, hand upon a Sweden patent, dated August 5, 1842, the relience of which has been presented and filed:

And whereas an interference was declared by this office between the paries aforesaid, on the 11th day of September current, and the dry of hearing appointed to be the 1852 Amongs of March, eighteen shaded one flyg, use the paries nothed of the same through their agents; that is to say, Mr. Charles M. Keller, of the city of New York, for Falkman, and Mr. R. H. Eddy, of Boston, for Krechler; and whereas the said R. H. Eddy, late attorney for the said Krechler, and inform this office, by his letter dated the 18th instant, that he is estinformed as to the present residence of the said Krechler, and in the said Eddy's power of attorney ceased when Krechler's patent was issued and delivered, and that the official notice of the interferace to the said Eddy is no legal notice to the patentee:

Now, therefore, this is to give notice to the said Charles A. Krechler, and to all whom it may concern, that the application for letters patent for an apparatus for distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors, y Carl Falkman aforesaid, has been adjudged to interfere with the avention claimed by Charles A. Krechler, and for which letters patent were grained on the 10th of July 1849, as aforesaid, and that the hearing will be granted at the time above named, and in consenity with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congrue, approved July 4, 1836, and the rules of this office pertaining heets.

THOS. EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents. ove papers will please copy, and send their Patent Office, with a paper containing the Sept 28—lawfm

E undersigned, having opened an office at the end of Winder's unliding, opposite the west end of the Navy Department, offers ervices to all persons who may have business transactions with different departments of the government, in the settlement of they may require the services of an agent, or for the prosecu-or claims pending before Congress. His long connexion with Navy Department, in discharging the duties of an important c, together with an extensive acquaintance with the members of gress, may possibly enable him to render important service to as may entrust their businesse to his management.

to the country of the

sperb dinker and ten double-saun tourness
hiss to match
bloomed dammik wine-clothe, doylies to match
theo, a very general and beautiful assertment of floor oil-cloths,
which we cut to fit any room or hall to order
f pieces Manilla or Spanish matting
All or any of the above goods are warranted as sold, or no sale.

CLAGETT & DODSON,
Corner of Penn. av. and 9th st., up stairs.

Handsome painted wash closets, stands, and tables
Alarye lot glass pitche and preserve jars, with covers
100 dozen glass tumblers, of various sizes
100 dozen glass tumblers, of various sizes
100 dozen glass tumblers, and forest mandsome gift and flowered waiters
2 wist double and single barrel gaus
100 double and single barrel gaus
100 has large assortment of other articles in the house-furnishing

or line of business. We enumerate in part—
FOR LADIES? WEAR

Gaisers, half gainers, Morocco, and lasting, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Morocco and kid slippers, ifes, and buskins, \$2.50 to \$2.00.

Morocco and kid slippers, ifes, and buskins, \$2.50 to \$2.00.

A beautiful article of ladies? subber boots and over shoes.

FOR CENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Own-make cald dress boots, double and single soles, \$4 to \$7.

tong-leg flakermen's boots, warranted water-proof, \$2.10 \$3.00.

ton's chamboots, warranted water-proof, \$2.10 \$3.00.

ton's chamboots, warranted water-proof, \$2.00 \$3.00.

ton's chamboots, warranted water-proof, \$2.00 \$3.00.

ton's chamboots, but to \$2.00.

to or water, but to \$2.00.

to or water, but to \$2.00.

to or water, but to \$2.00.

to one stock as the prices and quality cannot tail to suit forget the store, but call at \$2.00.

A large lot of ladies? French gaiters and tollet slippers just \$2.00.

The lackson & Bro.

A large lot of ladies? French gaiters and tollet slippers just \$2.00.

The law of the store of